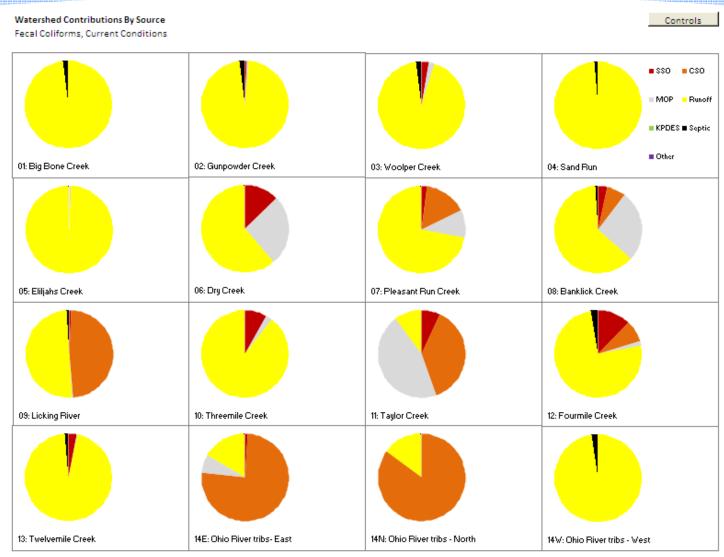
## WAT! - Preliminary Results



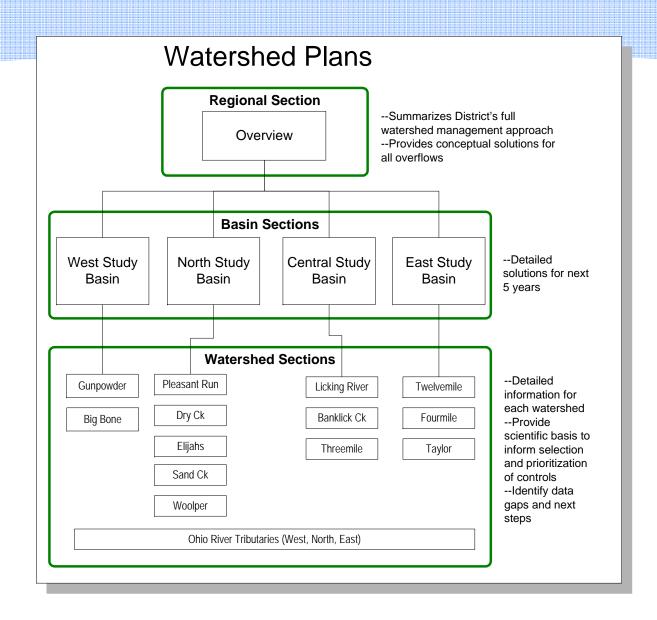
### SD1 Watershed Management

- SD1 Approach
  - Build partnerships
  - Assemble and assess data
  - Implement highest priority controls first
  - Assess effectiveness
  - Identify additional levels of control, if needed



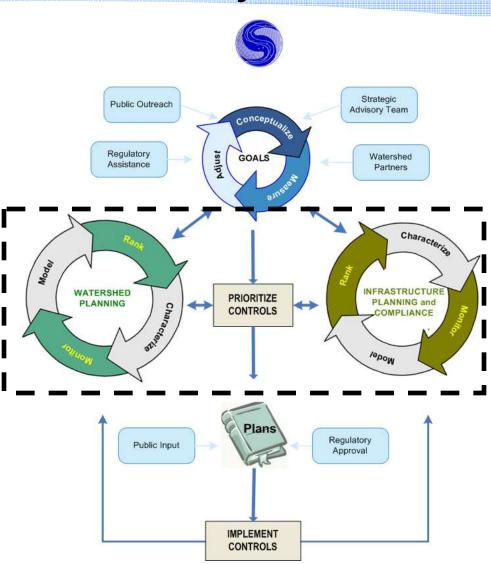


### Watershed Plan Report Structure

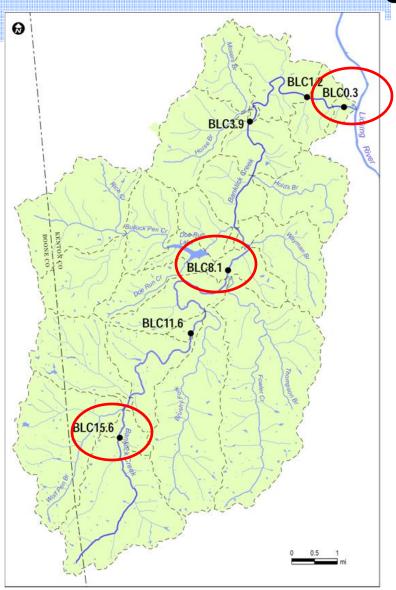


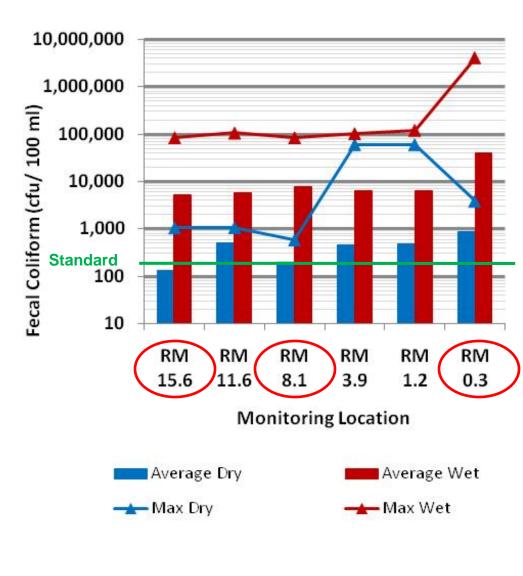
# Purpose of the Banklick Pilot Project

- Test drive the Watershed Framework
- Prepare for systemwide analysis
- Identify challenges for Watershed Plans
  - Future development
  - Performance of controls
  - Measurement of benefits



## Fecal Bacteria in Banklick Creek Do Not Meet Standards During Dry and Wet Weather





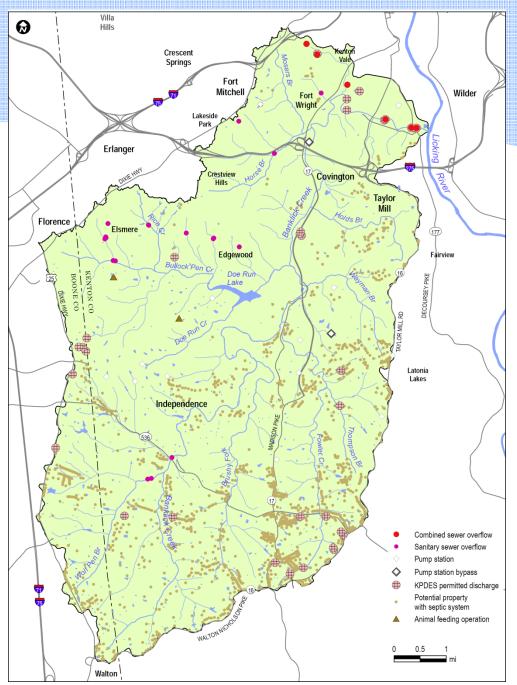
#### Multiple Sources

#### **Wet Weather**

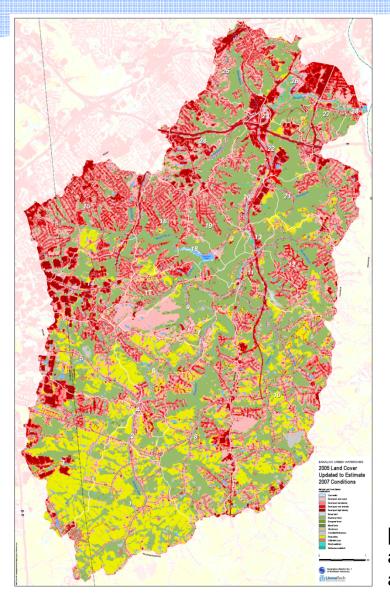
- 6 CSOs
- 19 SSOs
- 2 Pump station bypasses
- Runoff, including 2,098 storm water pipe outfalls

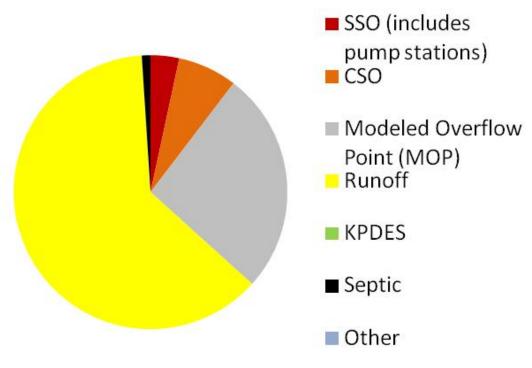
#### **Dry Weather**

- 21 KPDES dischargers
- Septic systems / straight pipes
- 2 animal feeding operations
- Wildlife
- Groundwater



## Current Land Cover and Bacteria Load Estimates (Annual)





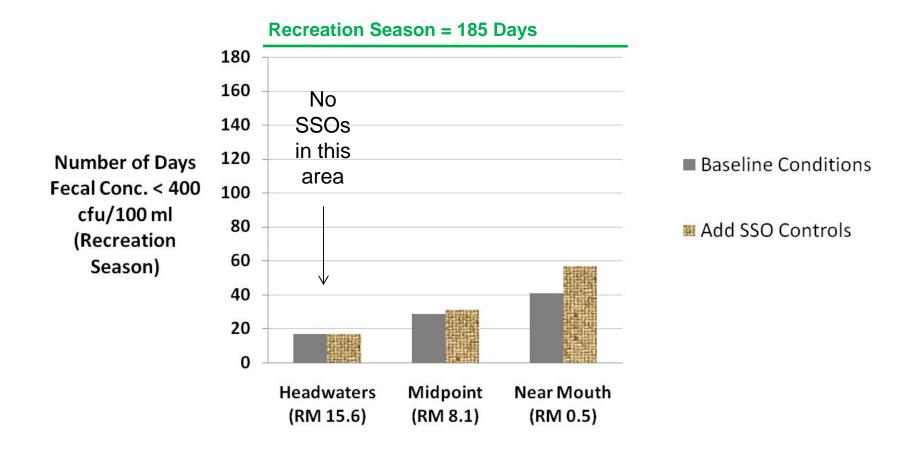
# Three Types of Source Controls Evaluated

- Storage to reduce CSOs
  - Goal: 6, 4, 1, 0 overflows per typical year
- Storage to eliminate SSO (Lakeview Pump Station) by 2013
  - Goal: 0 overflows per typical year
- Mix of watershed controls
  - Includes some "green" techniques; more in-depth analysis of green infrastructure is planned
  - Three levels: Moderate, Aggressive, Extreme
    - Existing development = 14,000 acres (retrofit)
    - New development = 11,000 acres (ordinances)

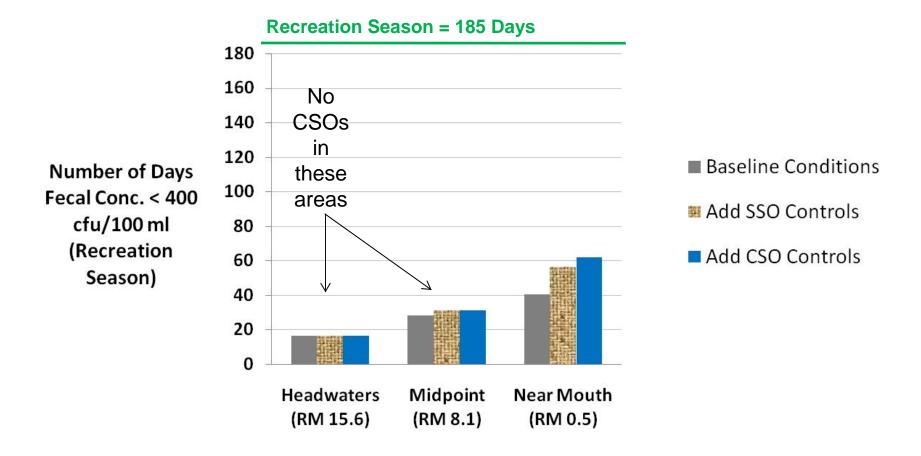
## Results Overview (Preliminary)

- Analysis based on future (2030) conditions
- Dry weather sources
  - Prevent standards from being met
  - Requires more investigation
  - Cost of controlling has not been estimated
- Watershed controls
  - Current mix of BMPs important, particularly for new development
  - Uncertainty in effectiveness and cost estimates
- Gray Infrastructure
  - Preliminary estimates only
  - Diminishing returns with increasing levels of control
- Different portions of Banklick Creek will benefit from different controls

#### Benefit of SSO Source Controls

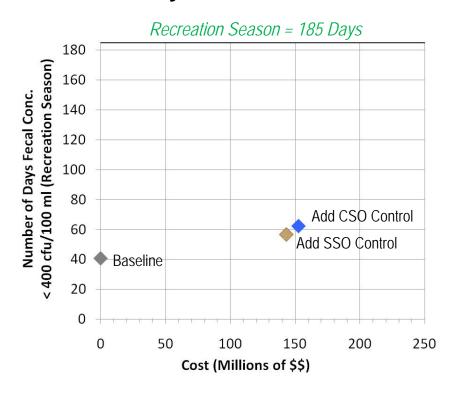


#### Benefit of SSO & CSO Source Controls

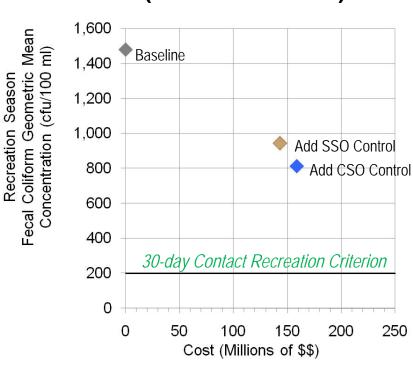


## Cost – Benefit of Source Controls Near Mouth of Banklick Creek: Traditional Approach

#### **Days of Recreation**



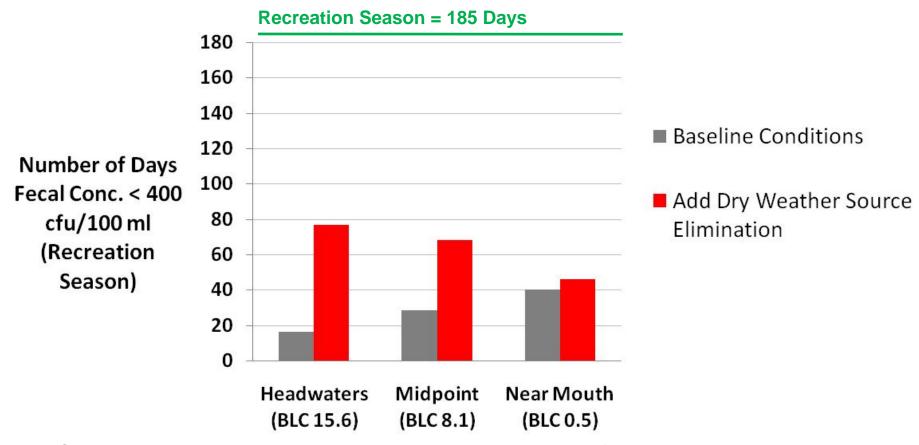
### Average Fecal Concentration (Geometric Mean)



- [1] BCWM is still under development, so all results presented here are for illustrative purposes. The results are subject to change and should therefore not be relied on or considered definitive.
- [2] Cost and benefit estimates are very preliminary and subject to change. This information is for illustration purposes only.

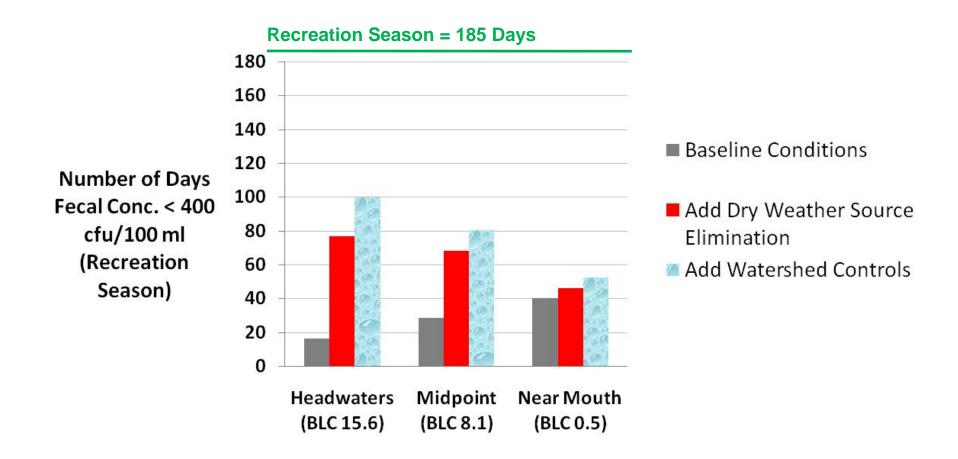
32

## Watershed Approach: Benefit of Dry Weather Source Elimination

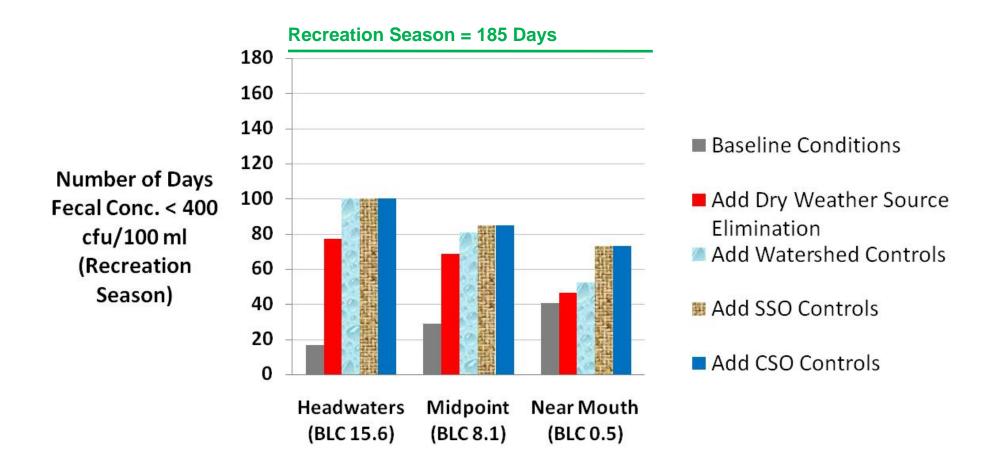


- [1] BCWM is still under development, so all results presented here are for illustrative purposes. The results are subject to change and should therefore not be relied on or considered definitive.
- [2] Dry weather sources are not specific and require additional investigation.

#### Watershed Approach: Benefit of Dry Weather Source Elimination & Watershed Controls

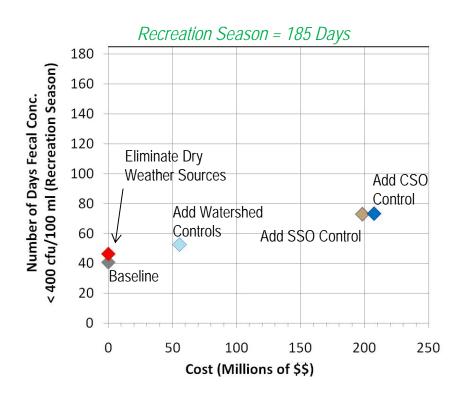


## Watershed Approach: Benefit of Dry Weather Source Elimination, Watershed Controls, SSO, & CSO

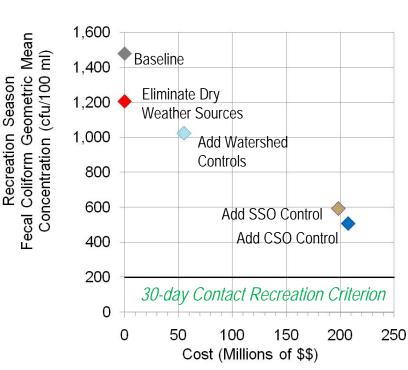


## Hypothetical Watershed Approach: Cost – Benefit of Source Controls near Mouth

#### **Days of Recreation**



### Average Fecal Concentration (Geometric Mean)



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## Results Overview (Preliminary)

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  - Prevent standards from being met
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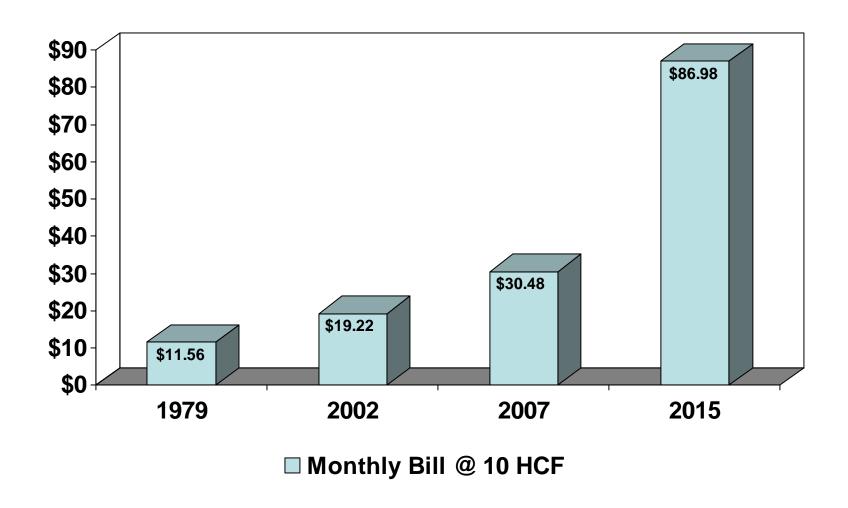
### Financial Outlook

### 20-Year Projected Capital Budget

**Estimated Total =** 

\$1.1 Billion

## Rate History



## Questions





Fowler Creek - Tributary to Banklick Creek